

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2016063 A

(21) Application No. 7907258

(22) Date of filing
1 Mar 1979(23) Claims filed
1 Mar 1979

(30) Priority data

(31) 2809181

(32) 3 Mar 1978

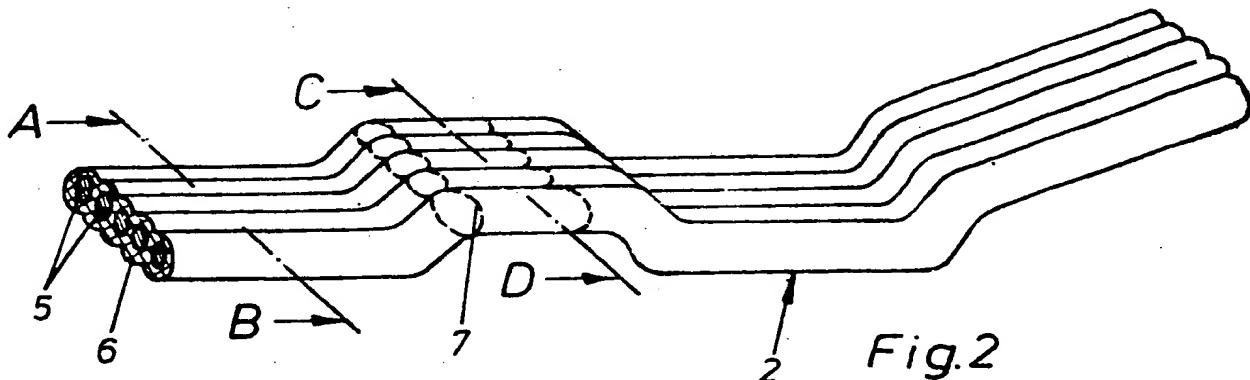
(33) Fed Rep of Germany
(DE)(43) Application published
19 Sep 1979(51) INT CL² E21B 17/10(52) Domestic classification
E1F 44
F2S 607C 609B CB(56) Documents cited
None(58) Field of search
E1F
F2S(71) Applicant
Günter Kreft
5 Hermann-Löns-Weg
4520 Melle 1
Federal Republic of

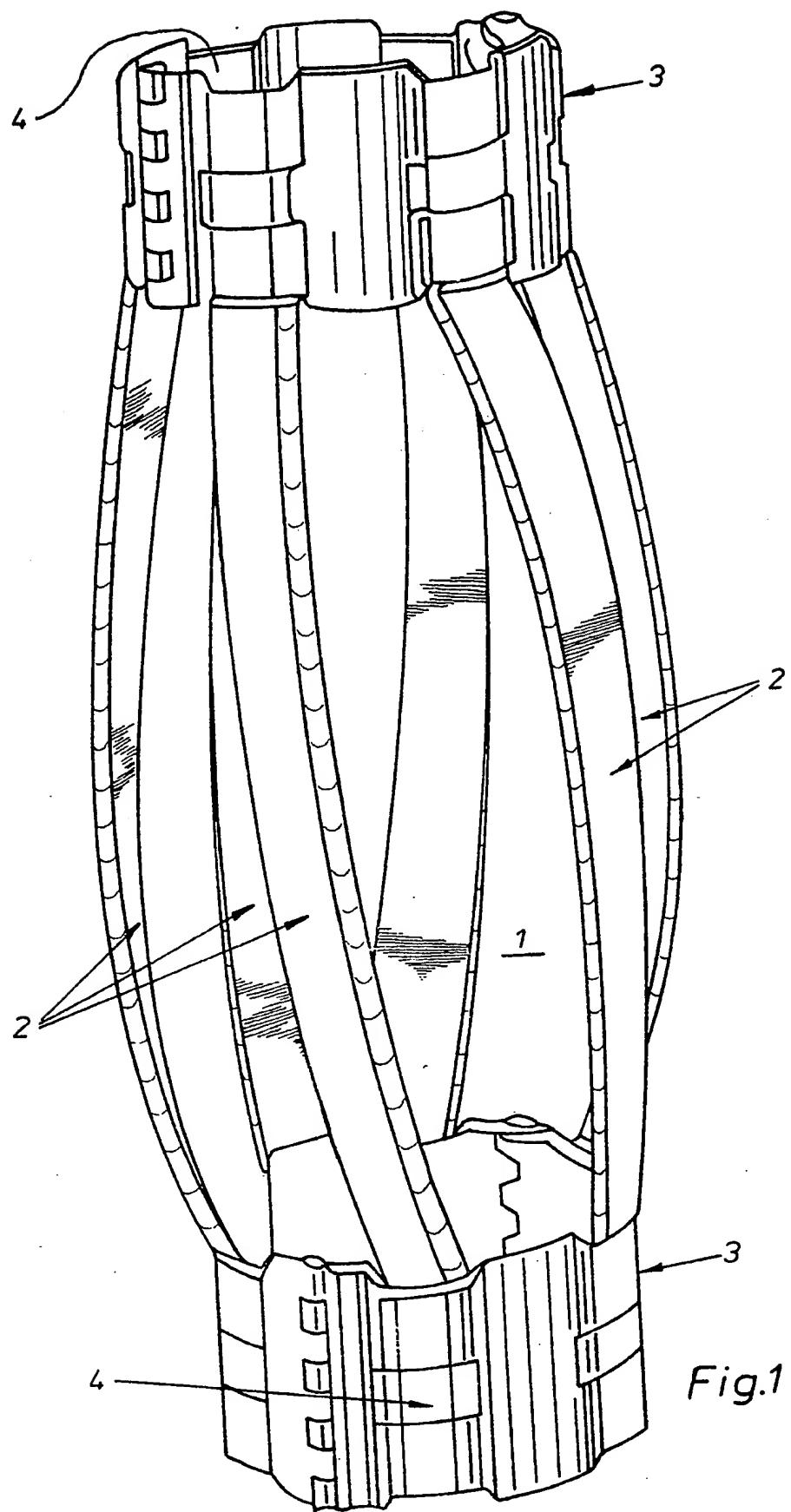
Germany

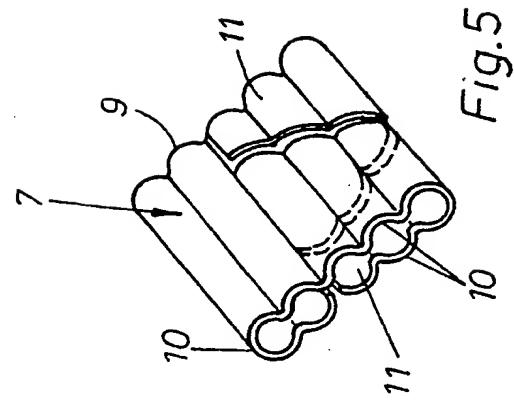
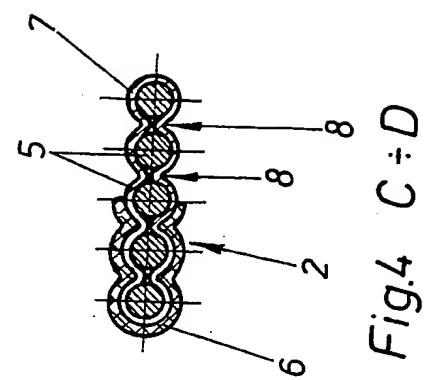
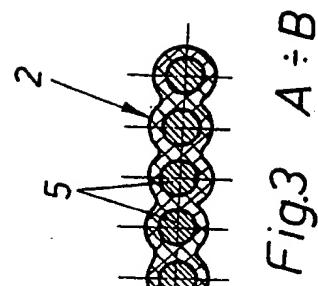
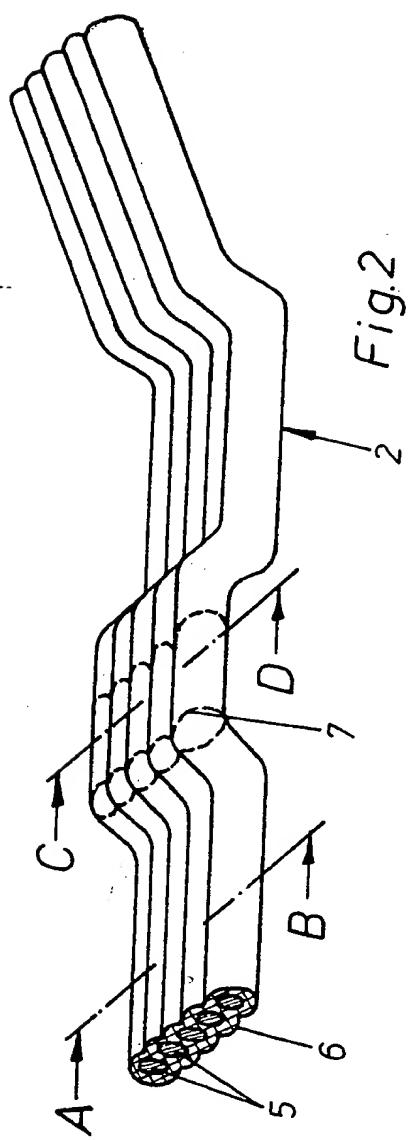
(72) Inventor
Günter Kreft(74) Agents
J M Halstead

(54) Tubing centraliser

(57) A centraliser for the tubing of bores in mining, oilfield work and the like is of the kind consisting of a number of resilient flat steel springs 2 secured at their ends in respective end rings (not shown) each having two half shells coupled by hinges, the improvement being that each flat steel spring is formed by a plurality of spring rods 5 placed adjacent to each other and coupled together to form a unit e.g. by clips 7, the pack of rods being clad in a layer of a heat stable protective material 6 such as a plastics material.







SPECIFICATION

Safety centering basket

5 The object of the invention relates to a safety centering basket for the tubing of bores in mining, in oilfields or the like, consisting of a number of a number of resilient flat steel springs which in each case are arranged 10 endwise in openings of a steel ring formed of two half shells with hinges and are secured to this steel ring.

By reason of the steel springs formed as blade springs the known centering baskets are 15 only insertable for known depths, because the temperature rising with increasing depth has an influence on the elasticity of the steel springs and thus the faultless operation of the springs can be impaired.

20 The object of the invention is to improve a safety centering basket according to the above mentioned art such that it is formed with flat springs which also during the insertion of the centering basket at great depths retain their 25 full functioning capability and which are not impaired in their elasticity, springiness and shape by influence of temperature; accordingly the springs are simple to manufacture and economical to make as well as being constructed in a durable manner.

According to the invention the safety centering basket of the above-mentioned known kind is characterised in that each flat steel spring is formed of a plurality of spring rods 35 arranged adjacent to each other and coupled together to form a unit and are clad in a heat stable protective layer, advantageously a layer of synthetic material.

In a preferred manner the individual spring 40 rods of each flat spring are held together as a pack of springs by metallic clips and this pack is sprayed on all of its faces with a heat stable synthetic material.

Advantageous further features will be apparent from the other sub-claims. The object of 45 the invention extends not only to the features of the individual claims but also to combinations thereof.

The safety centering basket according to the 50 invention is provided with steel springs which in their essential external shape are flat and which are surrounded by a heat stable protective layer so that as a result the spring as a whole can be exposed to high temperatures 55 without thereby losing its elasticity, strength and shape or having them impaired.

The springs formed of individual round 60 spring rods and the cladding of synthetic material resemble in their shape and size the blade springs which were conventional hitherto. By reason of the heat stable layer of synthetic material the springs of the present invention can be exposed to a temperature up to 400°C without thereby resulting in impairment of the security of operation of the 65

springs.

With deep borings it is known that in deeper layers the temperature increases—there is applied a rule of thumb that there is an additional 30°C of temperature per 1000 m. of bore depth. On the basis of the possibility to increase or decrease the number of the spring rods and also to alter their cross-section (diameter) there is created a broad basis 70 which corresponds to the determined or required values. As a result it is also possible, when desired, for the oppositely acting forces of the so-called Restoring force and the Starting force to be advantageously made equal to 75 each other, which is not possible with the conventional blade springs.

The springs are simple to make, economical to manufacture, and have a long useful life as well as secure operation.

80 85 With reference to the drawings an example of embodiment of the invention will now be described in more detail.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safety 90 centering basket with a plurality of resilient flat springs and steel rings at the end;

Figure 2 is a partial perspective view of a flat spring:

Figure 3 is a cross-section through the flat 95 spring taken on the section line A-B in Fig. 2;

Figure 4 is a cross-section through the flat spring according to the section line C-D in Fig. 2;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a clip. 100 The safety centering basket illustrated in Fig. 1 is denoted in its entirety by 1 and is composed of a number of resilient flat steel springs 2 and steel rings 3 at both longitudinal ends of the steel springs 2.

105 The steel rings 3 are formed of two half shells secured together by hinges, and have openings 4 as well as bridge portions disposed in the region of the openings 4 and engaging behind the longitudinal ends of the 110 flat springs inserted in the openings 4 and which are not visible in Fig. 1, so that the flat springs 2 are removably retained in the openings 4 by the bridge portions.

Each flat steel spring 2 is formed from a 115 number of spring rods which are adjacently arranged and secured together to form a unit, said rods being advantageously round spring rods 5, and is clad in a heat stable protective layer 6.

120 The protective layer 6 is advantageously formed of a highly heat stable synthetic plastic material.

On the entire length of the flat springs 2 there are arranged at least one, preferably at 125 two or more spaced positions, metallic clips 7 which secure together the adjacently lying round spring rods 5 in a pack.

These metallic clips 7 can be formed in various ways, for example as doubled half 130 shells with flanges or as one-piece ring clips

with clip bends corresponding to the number of ring spring rods 5, and in that way the individual clips respectively held together between neighbouring round spring rods 5 by 5 spot weldings 8, so that the individual clips or the one-piece clips form a clamping member which holds together the individual round spring rods 5 in an adjacently running bar profile formed of a plurality of individual rods 10 and with a flat (rectangular) basic cross-section.

The spring rods 5 will be cut off according to the hitherto usual and well known shape of the steel flat springs, namely with multiple-bend end portions at each end for securing in 15 the steel ring 3 and the possibly pre-formed central arched portion; the spring rods 5 cut off in this manner or bent according to requirements will then be secured together in 20 the pack by the clips 7 and finally bound together by spraying with the heat stable synthetic material 6 on all faces to form the flat spring 2, so that this flat spring 2 formed from the spring rods 5 and the clips 7 as well 25 as the cladding 6 of synthetic material corresponds in cross-sectional shape and in cross-sectional dimensions to the conventional flat steel spring.

In preferred manner the spring steel rods 30 are enclosed over their entire length and the entire periphery of the flat spring 2 by the layer of synthetic material; there is nevertheless the possibility according to requirements or circumstances to provide the cladding of 35 synthetic material only on part of the flat spring 2, for example to omit it in the region of the clips 7.

In preferred manner the spring rods 5 are 40 formed of round rods (rods with circular cross-section). In a further preferred embodiment the individual spring rods 5 have an angular, such as rectangular, quadratic, six-sided or polygonal cross-section, and they could also have an oval cross-section.

45 The number, cross-sectional shape and cross-sectional dimensions of the individual rods 5 of each spring 2 can be selected according to desire and requirements.

In Fig. 5 of the drawing there is shown a 50 clip, 7 specially developed for the round spring rods 5, which is formed of a strip 9 of flat material, and with which a greater number of part-circular or over-engaging bends 10 are provided and which lies with its strip ends 11 on opposite sides for the closing of the single-piece multiple-tube type clip 7 inside the clip housing.

The spring rods 5, as shown in the drawing, are arranged in one plane and spaced 60 from each other. In another embodiment, not shown, the spring rods 5 are provided in two or more planes, and for example three spring rods 5 could be positioned in a lower plane and three spring rods in an upper plane, so 65 that the spring rods 5 are placed together.

The spring rods 5 arranged in multiple planes are also clad with the protective layer 6.

By the arrangement of the spring rods 5 in various planes there is an improved moment 70 of resistance.

CLAIMS

1. A safety centering basket for use in the tubing of bores in mining, oilfields or the like, 75 of the kind consisting of a number of resilient flat steel springs each engaged endwise in openings of a respective end steel ring formed of two half shells with hinges, the springs being secured to the end rings, characterised 80 in that each flat steel spring is formed of a plurality of spring rods arranged in adjacent positions and coupled together to form a unit, each unit being clad in a layer of heat stable protective material.
2. A safety centering basket, as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spring rods of each steel spring unit have a circular or multiple-angled cross-section.
3. A safety centering basket, according to 90 either of claims 1 and 2, wherein the spring rods of each unit are secured together as a pack by metallic clips.
4. A safety centering basket, as claimed in claim 3, wherein metallic clips are arranged at 95 at least one position, and preferably at two or more spaced positions, along the length of the unit, said clips engaging about the spring rods of the unit and being secured together between adjacent spring rods by welding, preferably spot welding.
5. A safety centering basket, as claimed in either of claims 3 and 4, wherein each clip is made from a strip of flat material with a multiple-tube formation with adjacently positioned part-circular enclosing or overlying bends, the ends of the flat strips being positioned at opposite sides of the clip in the case of one-piece peripherally-closed clips.
6. A safety centering basket, as claimed in 110 any one of the preceding claims, wherein the spring rods are bent in the longitudinal direction corresponding to the shape of the flat spring.
7. A safety centering basket, as claimed in 115 any one of the preceding claims, wherein the pack of spring rods of the unit has a cladding of highly heat stable synthetic plastics material surrounding the pack on all of its surfaces.
8. A safety centering basket, as claimed in 120 any one of the preceding claims, wherein the spring rods are arranged adjacent to each other and spaced in one plane.
9. A safety centering basket, as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the spring 125 rods are arranged in two or more planes.
10. A safety centering basket substantially as described herein with reference to Figs. 1-3, or Fig. 4, or Fig. 5 of the accompanying drawings.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
by Burgess & Son (Abingdon) Ltd. 1979.
Published at The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings,
London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.